

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3328

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—"ONGKONG."

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai,
Amoy and Fuchow.

RANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" " 6 " 4 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS " 2 "

Hongkong, 12th December, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

PAYMENT OF FIRST DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST
DIVIDEND of 20 Per Cent. will be
PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, at the Office
of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION, on and after the
16th inst. to all Creditors whose CLAIMS have
been received and admitted.

Deposit Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.,
must be handed in before the Dividend can be
paid.

E. W. RUTTER,
Attorney for the Liquidator,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893.

PROTEINPS.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would
cost per quarter at the rate of
£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for
whole of life;
or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20
years;
or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15
years;
or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the sum assured is made
payable at age 50 or at
death if previous.

* Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40
a. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0
(b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.3.4, (d) £17.0.8 per quarter

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents,
679-41 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELN. 100,000. £83,333.3-
RESERVE FUND £98,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LA YUEN MUN, Esq.
LOU TAU SHU, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:—"ONGKONG"
Hongkong, 1st December, 1892. 160

NOTICE.

THE MAN IN INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELN. 100,000. £83,333.3-
RESERVE FUND £98,000.00

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NOTICE.

THE MAN IN INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELN. 100,000. £83,333.3-
RESERVE FUND £98,000.00

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Gentlemen.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. 149

NOTICE.

MR. E. H. KIRCH has this Day been
admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
EDWARD SCHILLHAAS & CO.,
Hongkong, China & Hamburg.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. 153

NOTICE.

MR. DALBERT KORFF and Mr.
ARMIN HAUPT have been admitted
PARTNERS in our Firm from this date.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. 156

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of M. MARCUS AARON SOPHIE R. in
our Firm in HONGKONG and CHINA, CEASED
on the 31st December, 1892.

S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1893. 156

NOTICE.

WE have this Day established ourselves at
the place as MERCHANTS and COM-
MISSIONAGENTS under the Style of LAUTS,
WEGENER & CO.

JOHAN THEODOR LAUTS,
OSCAR WEGENER,
FRANZHEINRICH LUDER HAESLOOP,
Praya Central, 16,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. 156

NOTICE.

MR. OSCAR WEGENER has been
admitted this Day a PARTNER in our
Firm.

LAUTS & HAESLOOP,
SWATOW, 1st January, 1893. 149

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS is AUTHO-
RISED to sign our Firm from this
date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1892. 156

Intimations.

SINGING AND PIANO.

SIGNOR CATTANEO, having RETURNED
from Europe, has pleasure in informing
the Community that he will be in a position to
RESUME TEACHING in a few days.

Apply to No. 6, CHANCERY LANE,
Wark Lane, 3rd January, 1893. 159

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the letting of this Com-
pany's Business as a going concern and
the removal of the Business and Machinery to
other premises—and the consequent Closing of
this Liquidation—the following Volumes of
Valuable Stock of this Company's well-known
FURNITURE, TAPESTRY, PLUSHES,
HARDWARE, GLASS, MARBLE, and
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS
will be offered for Sale privately at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES MARKED IN
PLAIN FIGURES.

Any length of Covering Fringes, &c., will be cut
and Pattern Books sent for inspection.

SALE FOR 4 DAYS ONLY
FROM 9TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

Offers are invited for a portion of the Valuable
Woodworking Plant, which is nearly new and in
first class order, of which particulars will be sent
on application.

The Stock and Machinery may be seen at the
COMPANY'S FACTORY, 125, Wanchai Road (near
No. 2 Police Station); any week day from 7 A.M.
to 5 P.M. (excepting from 12 to 1) upon application
on the Premises to

A. SMITH,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. 150

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a
BITUMINOUS COAL

of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes
it has been pronounced to be the best and the
most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its
export is increasing yearly, and the opinions
expressed by several of the largest regular
consumers are in testimony of the excellent
qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to
Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their
bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.

BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1892. 150

SAI-PANG COALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public
that he has appointed HOP-WO-LOONG
as Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the
SAI-PANG COALS of the HONDO COAL MINES,
Japan.

KONOMI TAKASUKE,
Owner of the Hondo Coal Mines.

We the Undersigned are ready to supply
COALS of the above Mines, weight and
quality guaranteed, in any quantity, with the
quickest despatch.

HOP-WO-LOONG:
Agents for the Hondo Coal Mines,
Nos. 35 & 37, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1892. 155

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRO-
DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AAKAI COAL,
ex LENNOX.

MR. J. W. ROYD, Superintendent of
Kowloon Docks, reports that AAKAI
COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER
RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever
used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,
Apply to

KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1892. 151

TAKLEMA COLLIERIES COMPANY,
MOJI.

THIS Company having appointed the
Undersigned AGENTS for their Coal,
(TAKLEMA AAKAI) in Hongkong, they are
prepared to supply Coal ex-Ship, ex-Godown, or
timed in Bunkers, at prices to be had on
application.

Copies of Reports and Analysis to be seen in
the Office of the Undersigned.

CHEE ON & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Nos. 21 & 22, Lee Yuen Street, East
Hongkong, 26th September, 1892. 153

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
STAINFIELD'S, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED
COUPLES at Moderate Terms.
MRS. STAINFIELD,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1892. 149

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
with Board and Table Accommodation.
Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill
Hongkong, 9th November, 1892. 150

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS is AUTHO-
RISED to sign our Firm from this
date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1892. 156

Intimations.

SINGING AND PIANO.

THACKERAY'S Works, 12 vols. 1 call extra—\$40.
Charlotte Bronte's Works—7 vols. 1 call—\$22.

A FEW BOOKS SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

DRAWING ROOM BOOKS & STANDARD
WORKS.

" ROMEO & JULIET"—Illustrated in the
highest style of chromo-lithography,
by L. Rossi—\$15.00.

" School for Scandal," by L. Rossi—\$12.50.
Tennyson's Poetical Works—Illustrated quartos
edition in Morocco binding—\$7.50.

Morocco Bound Editions of Shelley, Longfellow,
Whittier, Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, Milton,
Wordsworth, Scott, Hood, Poets of the Nine-
teenth Century, Gems of National Poetry—
\$3 each.

Chas. Dickens' Works—Complete Illustrated
Edition 21 vols. 1 call, elegant—\$75.

Ruskin's Works in 12 volumes, containing—
Modern Painters, Stones of Venice, Seven
Lamps of Architecture, Lectures on Art,
Arlindo Florentina, &c.—\$25.

The Humboldt Library—16 vols. in cloth, con-
taining over 100 Standard Works by Modern
Writers of Eminence including Darwin's
Origin of Species, Darwin's Descent of Man,
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, &c.—\$60.

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Chas. Dickens' Works—Complete Illustrated
Edition 21 vols. 1 call, elegant—\$75.

Ruskin's Works in 12 volumes, containing—
Modern Painters, Stones

Entertainments.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:

"It is of exceptionally good quality."

"Particularly pleasant to the taste."

"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."

"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL, HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1891.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HIGH CLASS
CONFETIONERY

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRA-
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT
ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT,
PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.
ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,
ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.
A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

NEW YEAR
CARDS

ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE.
A splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1893.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The programme of to-morrow's Legislative Council meeting makes no mention of Official Salaries, so that presumably the subject is not to be revived at present; but as the great fight on this question has not yet been decided, and might at any time—must, sooner or later—reach the critical point, we beg leave to recapitulate the leading features of the problem, in concise form, in case Mr. O'Brien should again forget the facts and wander off into figures, fiction, poetry, and recrimination.

The simple facts are that during the Governorship of Sir W. R. Vaux, three or four years ago, there was an unspeakably insanx boom in Hongkong, which infected everybody in the Colony—not one or two speculators, or a few share gamblers, but everybody in Hongkong. Life is too short to relate the thousands of mad things we did. Hardly a same act can be recalled in that period. One result of the boom was that the price of land went up far beyond its normal value, and in a few phenomenal cases as much as, possibly, 100, or 150 per cent. This, at any rate, was stated to be the amount of the rise, though now, in days of sober adversity, every one knows how utterly false and exaggerated it was. Anyhow, the Unofficial Members in Council thought that the rise in land, in cost of living, and in prices all round called for a rise in Official Salaries; but, chiefly the increase in rents was their reason. A Commission was appointed—practically all the residents in Hongkong had lost their reason during the boom, as it matters little that the commission was composed mostly of idiots—and the Commission reported in favour of increase of salaries. The Council had a vote for 20 per cent. increase, and the Secretary of State, after

some hesitation, and apparently in a dubious frame of mind, sanctioned the vote, emphasising the fact that it was only on account of the boom in prices—of land principally; and that whenever the boom should collapse, the salaries should be cut down to a reasonable figure. Now, then is the boom!

This is briefly the history of the Official Salaries question, which Mr. O'Brien and Governor—Rosson, freshmen of the freshest type, cannot of course be expected to grasp completely all at once, and naturally prefer to ignore as long as possible, in the interests of their own pockets. But that is no reason why any official, however hard working, should make himself obnoxious and hateful; there is no need for any unpleasantness at all. No amount of poetry or peevishness can alter the facts, nor persuade a people whose knowledge is complete and whose mind is made up. No amount of figure-juggling, nor even apparently conclusive statistics, can disprove the fact that the boom is burst, and the delusion is dead. Even the most brilliant orator cannot revive a stone-dead boom; but there is another thing which Mr. O'Brien is doing; he is sharpening, with the rough edge of his nasty tongue, the weapon that will be fatal to him. Crown Colonies are governed under a system which gives the officials absolute power—only as long as the Unofficials are willing to sit in the Council and be out-voted. For some inexplicable reason they have done so for an unreasonably long time; but even the worm will turn, and even the invertebrate jellyfish sting. The policy of the present Government seems, hitherto, to have been one of deliberate and gratuitous provocation of carefully prepared insults of eager malice. Every precaution is taken not to approach the delicate ground of sober argument on questions which can only be answered in one way. It will be interesting to know how much the Unofficials will weekly endure before playing their trump card.

YESTERDAY afternoon Detective Green paid a New Year visit to Mr. Kuan Chung, 39, Praya Central, who was busy just then writing *tsu tsu* tickets. Chung paid a return visit to the Police Court this morning, mentioned that this was his second performance, and as he had not \$100 to spare, said he had no objection to stay three months.

A well-known American paper claims to have solved the problem of getting men to go to church. If they were permitted to go, says the *Transcript*, in all the glory of the Knight Templar's regalia, with plumed hat and laced coat and gilt trappings, they would be not only willing but anxious to be seen of men in the public assembly on the Sabbath.

ALL-ROUND Extravagance—"So, you think your son's wife extravagant?" "Extravagant is not a name for it. She won't have anything crooked over; she won't have a dress mended, always has a new one; she gives away what would keep a family, and now she has capped the climax of her extravagance." "In what way?" "She has just had twins."

From the confession of Miller, the Kobe "Vanishing" artist, which we reproduce in another column from the *Chronicle* of that city, it almost appears as if "Brownie's" friend Edmunds, who was going to do great things in the coolie trade with British Colonies, etc., etc., early last year, had been a fraud from beginning to end.

APPEARANCES are very deceiving. A little boy at the New York Casino, who noticed the gentlemen looking through their opera glasses at the ballet dancers, and being of the opinion that the opera glasses were for an entirely different purpose, said: "Mamma, buy me one of those things so I can cover up my eyes with them when those women come on the stage."

On New Year's Day Mr. J. J. Spooner, Chief Excise officer of the Opium Farm, visited a steamer bound for Shanghai, and discovered a thousand taels of opium, but somehow, possibly owing to the festive season, he failed to find any certificate complying with the Ordinances. After bothering the Police Court for three days, the document turned up all right. No business done.

THE position of coolie to an Inn of Court is lucrative and desirable. For a vacant post as Gray's Inn the chief of two of the best West-end clubs were in competition, and it transpired that the bill even at this small Inn was close on £1,000 per annum. Lord Rosebery on visiting another of the Inns was astonished to find that the white-capped and white-aproned, gentleman who came to the bench for criticism and a glass of sherry was one of his own county councillors.

EXTREMES Meet.—The newest kind of a shoe, says an exchange, has a ventilated toe. So has the oldest.

Rev. Missions.—Are you prepared to meet your end? Mrs. Gay.—Oh, Doctor, I'm not a contortionist!

THERE are some people in the church who would hurt the devil's cause a great deal if they were to leave it.

FIFTH Dealer—Can I sell you a nice green turtle to-day, m'am? Mrs. Newbridge—No; but if you have any ripe ones I'll take a couple.

AT the Magistracy this morning Luigi Delsello was brought up on remand charged with stealing Dr. Prato's pearls, and was further remanded a week.

A FOOTBALL match under Association rules was played on Monday afternoon between the teams of H.M.S. *Swift* and H.M.S. *Impressions*, resulting in a victory for the former by one goal to nil.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong, arrived at Kobe yesterday at 11 p.m., and left again at noon to-day, for Vancouver, via Yokohama.

THE correspondent—*"Here is the little verse that draw Charles J. Holliday: They say in Ceylon they want a new club, It never could—"*

But they can't find the funds and that is the rub, It never could—

And the Chairman, who wants to "boss" things his own way,

When his colleagues insist and insist on a say, Well, he simply resign! there's the devil to pay—

It never could,

The artist who wrote the above is very clearly the man to succeed Tennyson as Poet Laureate. This legacy is only a restitution!

LOOKING AHEAD—*"Henry" inquired the anxious wife, "what doctor shall I call?" "See Dr. Squireine," replied the sick husband feebly. "He's a young old Bullion's daughter, and old Bullion is chairman of the life insurance company I'm insured in."*

Mother (to her old maid "daughta")—Why, Jules, what do you mean by using the family Bible in that way? You are scratching out figures in the family record and interspersing others. Jules—It is a record of my birth, isn't it?

"Yes, it is."

"Well, I'm lowering the record."

THE Bond of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Ladies Recreation Club to-morrow—

March—*"Our Guards,"*—W. Williams.
Song—*"For the Ranks of the Past,"*—T. Maitland.
Selection—*"Hal Cœurd,"*—W. Williams.
Recess—*"Trocadero,"*—W. Williams.
Culprits—*"Polaris,"*—F. Williams.

The origin of the theory that the earth is round was probably Thales of Miletus, about 600 B.C. He not only taught that the earth was globular in form, but knew of the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the capacity of the moon and the true course of the lunar eclipses.

EXPERIMENTS show the German rifle to be the most merciful weapon in use. European armies, while the Lebel rifle, used by the French in Dahomey, makes a very ragged wound. The new English magazine rifle seems to be the greatest of the three, as its bullet smashes bones and tears flesh at a distance of 1000 yards.

THOUGHTFUL TOMMY.—*"Tommy, I hear your master whipped you at school to-day?" "Yes, but he's getting old and weak, so it didn't hurt." "Did you cry?" "Oh, didn't I just! I bawled so that you could have heard me in the next street." "Why did you do that, Tommy?" "Oh, I only wanted to make the old gentleman happy."*

REGULAR meeting of the Diligent Lodge of Instruction will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THERE are other suns in space that are infinitely larger than the one which gives us heat, light and life. The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a far-away system of planets, is 11,500,000 times further removed from us than is our solar luminary. Its diameter is 71,000,000 and its circumference about 224,000,000 miles. One sun is but 360,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 55 times greater in bulk than is our "great orb" of days.

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APPEAL for the release of the *Empress of Japan*—*"We are anxious to have the *Empress of Japan* released as soon as possible, and we are doing all we can to secure her release."*

THE origin of ox-tail soup is said to be as follows:—During the Reign of Terror in Paris in 1793 many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanneries without removing the tails. When the tanners were at the tannery, the tails were thrown away. One of these noble beggars asked for a tail, and it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodgings and made (what is now famous) the first dish of ox-tail soup. He told others of his good luck, and they annoyed the tanners so much that a price was put upon them.

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the Yeh-hama Specie's Bank, at exchange of 2s. 10*fl*. or 2s. 10*fl*. with instructions to withdraw the money at my request, which request would be made as soon as the rate had gone down to, say, 2s. 9*fl*. or 2s. 9*fl*., such being a gain of one penny to the dollar, or on £500 of about £5. or over £500. This transaction, repeated several times, would have covered my previous loss. In answer to your inquiries, I received, however, a reply that the drafts had not been honoured in London, and that the amount £500 was therefore unavailable. I knew of course that such a large sum of money could not be missing without the discovery being made, and as soon as I received the telegram informing me that payments of the drafts had been refused in London, I lost my head entirely, and, unable to think of any other way to stave off the consequences of my deed, I absconded.

"The money, which I remitted is still in the hands of the bank at London, and I am now ready to do every thing in my power to have this sum repaid to the C. & J. T. Co., as soon as possible. My intention was not at any time to embed this sum of money. I intended to use it for the purpose of a few stated and no other, and by way of restitution I am only too anxious to see the money returned to the rightful owners at once.

"Though I wrote a full and complete confession of the matter to Mr. Posch, the manager of the C. & J. T. Co., in which I expressed the greatest remorse I feel at my misdeed, I cannot conclude this without making a like statement of my feelings here. To say that I am very sad and ashamed can hardly express my regrets, which are so great and sincere that, no matter what happens, not long will ever make me swear from the path of duty and honesty again. My eyesight is now failing me rapidly. I am nearly blind in the right eye, but trust to God that the sight of the left one will be preserved, bad as it is now, so that I may be able to earn bread for myself and family. I have no sufficient punishment which the law will inflict upon me. I hope that after I have repaid all the money, or nearly all of it, to the C. & J. T. Company, my prosecutors will be lenient to me, and also cause the Court which will have to punish me to be lenient to me, for after all I am not a confirmed criminal, who must be kept from contact with the outer world for the sake of other people and the safety of their property. I have borne the character of an honest man during all the years that I have been in China and Japan, and criminal as it may appear, my present state is one more of misfortune than anything else—a combination as it were of everything against me, bringing home the fact that one dishonest deed, no matter how small, can not be covered, by another, as I tried to do.

"I have no desire to evade justice any longer, but am anxious to return to Japan to make restitution to those whom I have injured, and will willingly accompany any escort which the authorities may appoint for that purpose.

"I therefore beg most humbly that all further unnecessary legal or diplomatic negotiations be stopped at once, and that I may be sent back to Japan as soon as possible.

"And lastly I declare this declaration of my own free will, from a desire of honesty, and express the hope that it will be accepted by all concerned as given in the most humble and repentant spirit.

CHARLES E. MÜLLER,
"Sourabaya, November 22nd, 1892."

"CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SOURABAYA, Nov. 22nd, 1892.

"I certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of C. E. Müller, having been signed in my presence this 22nd day of Nov., 1892.

"R. M. POWELL,
"Acting Consul Agent."

"I certify the signature at the foot of the preceding page to be that of E. M. Powell, Acting Consul Agent of the United States of America, at Sourabaya.

"M. S. DAVIDS,
"Acting British Vice Consul."

"British Vice Consul, Sourabaya, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1892."

"This document having been read, his Honour asks do you swear whether he signed it, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, formally committed him to trial. The accused, who looked very ill, was then removed to the Municipal Gaol. The date of the trial has not yet been fixed, but it will most probably take place on Friday or Saturday next week. Mr. A. Tison will conduct the prosecution for the People of the United States."

A TRIP UP THE POYANG.
BY E. S. L.
VI.

At daybreak on the 29th of November we were again under way, and soon passed Yuhuang, the anchor age we were trying to make on the previous night. A small collection of mud shanties perched high up on the bank constituted the village; below were anchored a fleet of fishing boats and the ubiquitous gun-junks. We travelled for many miles through low-lying ground which is flooded in the summer, and which is comprised within the Poyang Lake, but now there are left only numerous rivers and inlets in every direction.

At the mouth of the Keding River is situated the busy and thriving market town of Shuibing. Here we sold between 300 and 400 books and tracts. One busy countryman followed me on the street, very insolent and provoking. He attempted to tear away my tract, then seized my coat, and finally made a grab at my hat, all the time shouting objectionable remarks.

At last I had more than I wanted and saw it was necessary to stop him or I might have a small row on my hands. So standing apart I surveyed my tormentor a while and then remarked to a respectable bystander in a loud voice in the hearing of all, "I see this man is a mad man and does not know what he is doing." He replied that he was not mad, but an ignorant countryman, and the crowd raised a laugh on him and he made the best of his way out and disappeared, and I saw no more of him, much to my own satisfaction. A few more individual troublers had to be disposed of and then I had no more disturbance.

We left here at 4 p.m. and at night anchored at Moshuang, a little place 30 miles up the stream. The next morning Wukang, 30 miles further up, was reached. Here we learned that we could proceed no further because of the shallows. We therefore re-hired a sampan with two men for 300 cash the day to take us 30 miles up to Yulan Hsien. We had not gone more than 5 miles when both ashore engaged the attention of our faithful boatmen, and, lured with the prospect of more money in a quicker time by getting this ship's fleet, they told us we had arrived, and that the river did not go any further, and so on. After severely rating them for this kind of conduct and refusing to pay them a single cash, we left them; the day was now so far spent and there being no chance of making the Hsien we went a distance on foot to Kunming, a market town, and for several hours sold hundreds of books and tracts and preached. I was much annoyed by a couple of youngsters who followed me around, and when I was talking to a crowd would charge in behind and then skip off. They thought my head was fair game and my hat a good target, so commenced pitchng all and sunny at it. At last my patience was worn out and I had to shoot at them that I

would give them a sound thrashing if they did that any more, and I was thus rid of a nuisance. Some shopkeepers were very polite and kind, inviting us in to drink tea and have a chat. One man wanted me to open a chapel in the place and offered to sell or let a house for this purpose.

This country scenery is made very pretty by large groves, plantations of tall trees, covering many acres; these were full of men, women and children, gathering the berries. They made lively for us on one or two occasions when passing through the orchards. Their sharp knives on the end of long bamboo poles would be dangerous instruments if they had been viciously disposed to use them against us. But with a good many hard names and much jingling laughter we were allowed to pass on.

Numbers of people came on our boat to take a view. They asked the most ridiculous questions. The cooking stove particularly attracted their attention and took quite a little explanation to prove to them that this was not the engine that drove the boat. The mast and sail did not seem sufficient to speak for themselves. They wondered whether we could sail up with a head wind, and how many miles an hour we could make.

Just opposite to where our boat was anchored was a fine lime tree. I thought twenty-one large bunches which we picked off the tree ourselves for ready cash. We noticed a great quantity of palm-leaf trees with large ripe fruit hanging on them. They are very good and very cheap, it being possible to purchase two for a cent. We bought quite a number at this price and took them to Kinkiang. In Kinkiang the price of this fruit is from 8 to 10 cents each, this dear price being because the fruit comes from Canton, I presume. It seems strange that some enterprising Chinaman does not come up to this part of the country and take a boatload down for sale, it would pay him well. Beside us were anchored boats loading all kinds of paper and rice for Kung-kang, Hankow and other places. On the 1st December we went to the fair at Kunming. Every three days these little towns have their market-days when the deserted little streets are filled to overflowing with people from all the country for miles around. And not only do the streets become full but the great open squares in front and rear of the village are crowded with clamouring, bartering crowds. It is a sight worth seeing to watch the people from every direction flocking in along every dyke and road and waterway towards the temporary centre of commerce. Thousands thus come together. Towards evening the busy hum ceases, the squares and streets become again deserted, and the usual quiet hundrum sleepiness sets in till the next market day comes round. After working here for an hour we tramped the twenty odd miles to Yukau Hsien over low-lying country which is all inundated at high water. The approach to the Hsien is very pretty, and the bumble, lime, and oranges trees laden with their ripe fruit add much to the scenery. The city is without walls and is built on the side of a solitary hill standing out of the plain. We entered what is, by compliment, called the West Gate, which consists however of a stone archway without any attempt at gate or any kind of barrier. A short distance inside the gate there is a fine piece of stone work of some kind of green stone in huge slabs and in the shape of a *polou*. At the base are large green stone lions, two on either side and on the top a long row of finely carved figures of the same material. The city bears a most wretched and woe-begone appearance. There is not a single fine shop in the city. We found that the magistrate was on the point of being married and near the *ymou* the streets were decked with gaudily painted paper-lanterns and a large building was filled with guests who were oinking and drinking to the happy pair's health to the tune of two trumpets who with distended cheeks were blowing forth the most discordant sounds. We soon afterwards met the official going through the streets in his chair carried by four ragged, opium-smoking bearers. He had no soldiers, no regumans bearing boards and umbrellas and no one bearing the official drum. I presume there was every need to practise economy. The bearers, were so startled that we suddenly came across them that there was a momentary danger of depositing his Excellency in the mud. There seemed to be only three or four rice shops and a couple of tea shops in the town, but the rice shops had no rice and the tea shops had no tea. No one would sell us food and no one would take us in; we were famished with hunger and tired with our long tramp but there was nothing for it but to commence at once to preach and to sell our books and tracts. The crowd was very thick and followed us wherever we went. We sold our books quite rapidly. Finally we entered a shop and sat down uninvited and most decidedly unwelcome, to eat the oil cakes, sweet pot-roses and oranges which we had purchased on the street. A surging mass of people surrounded us and when we went away the landlord was not to be found and the landlady would not come near us, but finally I persuaded their child to accept some books and some cash for the privilege of sitting in their doorway.

At a nightfall we left the inhospitable city and walked 12 miles to Lui-kuang, where we had a long harangue before we could get a boat; at last we persuaded the boatmen that there was no fear, that we were not devils and we had no sinister designs against him or any of his countrymen. They could not be persuaded that our native boozers were really Chinese and fellow provincials with themselves. In spite of our discomfit it was amusing to watch the graphic gestures of our assistant, who took off his hat and appealed to his *guan* that he was a Chinaman. After a great hullabaloo and the offer of 400 cash for a hour's work he consented and we reached our boat thoroughly tired out at 9 o'clock at night. —C. E. Miller.

(To be continued)

SOOCHOW.

(W. C. DAILY NEWS) CORRESPONDENT
December 27th.

The young American bicyclist Lenz has passed through this city. He came from Shanghai via Keding and Kweisan. Ignorant of the road for horsemen he had a rough ride from Keding across country to Kweisan. From Kweisan to Soochow there is a good tow-path, which is just now as hard as a floor. He spent one night only between Shanghai and Soochow, and he passed this night under a straw-covered shelter built to protect a farmer's buffaloes from the sun. As this shelter is merely a straw roof supported upon bamboo poles, he found it uncomfortably cold. He left Soochow on Monday, the 26th inst. —He proposes to go to Chinkiang along the Grand Canal, and ought to be heard from the 10th instant in that city before the first of January. On reaching Soochow he found his way to the telegraph office. The English-speaking operator directed him to the house of the Rev. Dr. Parker, by whom he was kindly entertained.

THE WILD CAT COLUMN.

The security for one overdrawn account in the Australian Banking Co. was a patent for a berceuse.

Directors in N.S.W. too often regard the making manager's report as "copy" that requires

sub-editing. Generally it is only the good reports that are published in N.S.W.

One of the morals deducible from the Australian Banking Co. prosecution is that no defendant who stands any chance of being committed for trial should disclose his defence at the lower court.

A series of mining warden's reports concerning the N.S.W. Northern gold-fields have been published; and in almost all we notice that while the yields are correct the prospects of the mines are exaggerated and the results very considerably enlarged.

Notwithstanding that there are but few Chinese at Newcastle, N.S.W., nine legal marriages between yellow men and white women have been recently celebrated there. The Caucasian is evidently played out. The white-man can afford a wife now-a-days.

One of the Melbourne associated banks about which there were ugly rumours last year, has recently discharged some 20 clerks. These will probably be replaced by others at reduced screw. When Chinese ledger-keepers and Kanakas tellers run these institutions the collar-and-cuff brigade will perhaps cease howling in the "cawse" of capital.

N.S.W. Supreme Court has given a ruling tantamount to deciding that a "syndicate"—i.e., an unregistered company that incubates a registered company and divides the preliminary "pool" as "first robbers"—is, for all purposes of agreement and contract, the same as an ordinary, legally-understood "company." This knocks the safety-clause from the off-chance failure.

Matthew Dayles, when at the height of his glory, was boss director of 34 companies. The *Bulletin* hereby suggests that Matthew should be found guilty of incurable insanity. The man who has 44 eggs up in the air at once, and hopes to catch them all safely as they come down, is as much a madman as the man who tries to fall out of 34 windows simultaneously and not break his neck.

It is time the Last Call boomed again. Observe the sensational character of the latest report: "Four feet added to depth of mine without change—commenced cross cutting east at 38 foot level, three hundred feet extending eastern cross-cut from main shaft." And to think 10,000 sovereigns was paid for half of it, and that subsequently this shaft had a market-value of £400,000.

"In the soup" is the professional gubba-pig. From a Shashaven River sluicing co. prospectus: "Neither do we carry any deadbeats in the shape of professional directors." How has the mighty boomer fallen! In my mind's eye we see one Sydney magnate saying, with the lordly air of other days: "My honourable for accepting a seat on that board must be £500. Take it or leave it!"—and they took it. Now, how much would they give him—to leave his name out?

Agents of the different re-pository-processes are issuing nonsensical challenges to each other. One man threatens a £10,000 wager as soon as his machinery arrives. For the same reason they will never meet—the conditions that might soil one might be disadvantageous to another. Australia is being inundated with new and wonderful gold-saving inventions. The everlasting disk of "refractory ore," "gold lost in the tailings," has had its effect. The great want is

of provincial Tasmanian bankrupt called a meeting of creditors in his lawyer's office. The check therein registered 1 chart time, owing to which mistake the lawyer (holding 20 proxies) and the bankrupt alone were present. Proxy 10 moved and Proxy 2 seconded the solicitor into the chair; the bankrupt placed himself unseveredly in the hands of the meeting, but could make no offer; Proxy 8 moved and Proxy 3 seconded the appointment of the chairman as trustee—unanimously carried. "Any other business, gentlemen?" "None." Proxy 7 moved and Proxy 4 seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman without dissent; chairman thanked the meeting, which broke up harmoniously just as an adverse creditor, with 15 proxies, appeared at the door, and was told—"The little matter is settled, the meeting has dispersed, the trustee does not permit it to be re-opened." The Supreme Court has upset this arrangement, apologising, however, for its broad interpretation of the Act.

The Commercial Agency, Trading and Banking Co., of Sydney, went into liquidation last week. It was founded and managed by John H. Nathan, formerly of the Australian Banking Co. and other enterprises. The petition set forth, among other things, that most of the individuals who bossed the company took up shares by the simple process of discounting a bill with the Co. and buying the shares with the money. Also, many of them paid their calls the same way. Some of them met these bills, but others didn't. They also, it is alleged, allotted themselves gratis considerable numbers of shares apparently as an expression of admiration at their own enterprise. One director, for example, is said to have bought five shares and received only more as a sort of testimonial. Out of £6000 allotted on hand, less than £1,700 was described as "good." Hopes are entertained, however, that by settling heavily on the shareholders it will be possible to meet all claims, and perhaps a small surplus will be left. The shareholders will be left also.—*Sydney Bulletin*

Melbourne Leader sarcasm: "The Australian Banking Co. seems to have been a bank where the wild things grew, for bills were kept running so long as they could be paid a big interest, and security—that is to say, security of depositors—was the last thing thought of. One manager was charged with swindling by the directors, and as he incomparably bolted the entire board pursued him down the street, leaving the bank to take care of itself. That was the only period when it was comparatively safe."

The report of the official receiver on the De Karp gold mine, South Africa, shows how the British mining investor is "let in." The public paid £80,000 cash, some of which went thus—Underwriting, £10,000; nominal and/or £10,000; bearers, £1000; law costs, £1000; ads., £1000; promoter, £15,000. And the manager, unable to get his salary, got a judgment, and the whole of the Co.'s property was sold for £175, the machinery, which alone cost £3000, and had never been unpacked, being knocked down for £35. Reminds one of N.S.W.!

How often we are told, "No gold can be seen in the stone, yet the pearl-and-mosar tests indicate that it will yield an oz. to the ton," and the only exception is where the stone is black as the lungs of midnight, or the miner who cannot find the gold is blind. Things are different on Bendigo. Referring to a new body of stone discovered in the old Johnston's mine (whose fortnightly cakes head the list) a local paper says: "Although no gold was seen in breaking the stone, a trial-crushing went adustis, to the load."

This is a hopeful confirmation, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad, we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against whom neither army nor navy is of much avail. It does not go into the Chamber and it resides on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

"Not exactly," replied her escort tenderly; "they are rather out of style. Come! I'll show what sorts of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big and powerful navy, but the chances of war decreased with the preparations made to meet it. Besides the interests that would be exposed to hazard constantly larger and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

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If we could stop the ravages of this foe we should soon be able to surmount our distant colonies with the arriving among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We should, of course, be exposed to cholera, but to diseases which are endemic, and which are not so easily transmitted. The *bulletin* says: "A man named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St. Vincent Street, London Road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the right side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a 'linking feeling,' as though the supporting power were exhausted beneath him.

This was in 1892, and he bore it without chiding relief from the usual medical treatment until April 1893, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back, and I had great trouble in getting through my work." Getting worse, he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys." He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for six months, but with no benefit.

He told me he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on through the disease was wasting me out. From a friend's side note, I began to feel weak, and was

should be sufficiently elastic to allow of capital being placed, say, in one or more Tattersall's 100,000 sweeps. By that means there would be a chance of the victimised subscribers getting some of their money back; there is certainly one chance of being committed for trial should disclosure of his defence at the lower court.

A Melbourne paper remarks that "no bank whose depositors are sufficiently numerous and whose premises are sufficiently restricted need ever fail." There is a great and solemn truth in that statement. If a savings bank has 10,000 small depositors, and there is very little room in the narrow space before the counter, and there are only two tellers on duty, and they waste a little time checking each bank-book before they pay out so that only about 35 customers can get their money in an hour and 30 of these are bogus customers—a very ancient and successful device—who merely keep drawing out and paying in money to block the pale-skinned multitude, then the run might last for a month and yet not one-thirteenth of the crowd have got their deposits out, and by that time the directors might turn out really rich.

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Hotels

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M R. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the Jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars etc. are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [480]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commands an admirable view facing the South. Its accommodation is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Showers and Sea Water Baths, Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard and Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in excellent hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc. of the best quality.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [29]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,
A M O. Y.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG, Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL" is now open and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during the Winter Months, from November 1st to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—

One person, one month, \$50.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month, 85.00

One person per day, 2.50

Married couple per day, 3.50

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [814]

TRAVELLERS HOTEL,
No. 12 & 13, Queen Victoria Street.

WINE'S AND SPIRITS

OF THE

BEST QUALITY ONLY,

BEER ON DRAUGHT.

MEALS ALL HOURS, FIRST CLASS BEDS.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

H. OLIVER,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1892. [124]

COLONIAL HOTEL.

PROPRIETOR K. J. SHELLIM.

THE COLONIAL HOTEL, No. 1, JUBILEE STREET, (west side of the New Central Market) is most centrally situated and has excellent accommodation for visitors.

TIFFINS and DINNERS provided at the shortest notice.

A Spacious BAR with LIQUORS of the best quality. DRAUGHT BEER A SPECIALTY. CHARGES MOST REASONABLE.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1892. [124]

WINDSOR HOTEL,

(in Connaught Building),

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room. Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families of Permanent Residents. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [125]

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD S. S. "PEKIN" and S. S. "KWONG-MO".

For particulars apply to

SUI KEE CHAN,

53, Bonham Strand West,

Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [37]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

RENSHAW'S Tennis Shoes, Buckskin Tops and Stained Hide Tops. Gentlemen's Dancing Pump. Ladies' Evening Shoes. Children's Walking Shoes in great variety. Ball Programmes. Menu Cards, Guest Cards. Invitation Cards. Letts' Diaries for 1893. North China Anglo-Chinese Date Books. Christmas Numbers of Truth and Yule Tide. Howard & Co. Dance Annual, 40 cents. Phillips and Page's Dance Annual, 40 cents. Enoch's Dance Annual, 40 cents. Comic Albums and Comic Songs, a large selection.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [40]

Hongkong, 4th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, NO. 32.

PROPRIETORS THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisines* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the Bar, and public BILLIARD ROOMS (the English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour, adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [168]

JUST LANDED EX S.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN." CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER.

SUPERB CANADIAN CHEESES, 10 & 20 lbs.

ALSO GOLDEN RUSSET APPLES, 45 cents per dozen.

Very Choice OLIVET DESSERT RAISINS

In boxes of 5 lbs each \$1.50

" 10 " 2.50

" 20 " 4.50

Specially Selected for CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, 15c. per lb. or 6 lbs for 75c.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1892. [51]

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL,

Telegraphic address,

"EXCELSIOR," Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEPHONE

No. 35.

TAIRIE. FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person \$3.00

Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room 4.50

Board and Lodging by the Month, one person 6.00

Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room 10.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day \$2.50

Sitting-room by the Month 30.00

Extra Bed-room by the Day 2.00

Extra Bed-room by the Month 20.00

Bed and Breakfast 2.50

Breakfast 0.75

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to RESIDENTS and VISITORS at this Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS

THE FAMILY HOTEL, CHEPOO, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF

EDWARD NEWMAN, DECASSED.

THE PROPERTY is situated on the East Beach, about one mile from the Settlement, and comprises The HOTEL and OUT-HOUSES belonging thereto. The Land measures 20 acres, a 20 ft. wide road registered by the H.B.M.'s, CONSULATES as LOTS Nos. 33, 41, 51, 65, 66 and 69.

The HOTEL is furnished and ready for immediate occupation. It has been a favorite Summer Resort for Visitors from other Ports for many years and has proved a remunerative investment for the Proprietors. The Hotel contains 34 Bed-rooms, a commodious Dining-room and Drawing-room, ample Outhouses, &c., &c.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Mrs. NEWMAN, Family Hotel, Chefoo,

or to

Messrs. J. P. WAKE & E. F. OTTAWAY, Trustees.

Chefoo, 21st December, 1892. [58]

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST SAUSAGES...35 cents per lb.

AUST. ALIAN CORNED BEEF 12 "

ANDERSON & OLSEN, 23, Lee Yuen Street East, Hongkong, 5th December, 1892. [1193]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs.

KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivine) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh

Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING

MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co., Commission Merchants,

Yokohama, No. 1, Water Street,

Yokohama, 15th August, 1892. [56]

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD S. S. "PEKIN" and S. S.

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